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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homœopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

Why We Says It.
"I buy it because I like it," said the country man, as he rushed to get a cake of Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

Table Linens.
On the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Black and Colored Alpacas,
Very cheap, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods.
AN A No. 1 assortment, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.
A few first-class Sewing Machines at nearly half price, some of them being in use but a short time, at the office of
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Cotton Goods Reduced.
We are now receiving new and desirable styles of domestic and staple Dry Goods, which we will sell cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere. Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Corns, Bunions,
And Diseased Nails instantaneously cured without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall has revisited this city, and can be consulted, as heretofore, at No. 20, Fifth street. Office hours, from 12 to 5 p. m. He can be consulted during this week. Mar2:6t.

Organs, Melodeons.
The largest collection and lowest prices Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Wm. Knabe & Co's,
First Premium Gold Medal Pianos. These instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence alone, attained an *unpurchased preeminence* that pronounces them unequalled. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Prince's
Automatic Organs surpass anything in this branch. Only for sale by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Don't Spend Your Money
and endanger the lives of your children by using the various worm remedies, but ask for the *"Specific Brown's Vermifuge Comfit,"* which cures all cases, and the *youngest bub* can take them with safety. Sold in Pittsburgh at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Thomas W. Farry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

A Broken Down System.
There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough* are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want, is *vigor—vital strength*, and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 44 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Country Merchants
Buying Dry Goods, will find a most unusual opportunity of buying cheap, by visiting the great sale of Barker & Co., 39 Market street. They will find full lines of Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, and other standard goods.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Plaza for Carriages at Court—Prizes Awarded—Custom Condemned.
New York, March 6.—Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, to-day imposed a fine of one thousand dollars upon several members of the Common Council for contempt of court in not regarding the mandamus issued by Judge Leonard, sometime since. The Committee of awards for the distribution of prizes for left hand penmanship by soldiers or sailors who have lost their right arms in war announced the awards to-day. First prize of $500 to Frank Hall, of Philadelphia; second prize of $300 to E. M. Jennings, Portageville, New York; third prize of $100 to Capt. Geo. Q. Wood, of Hartford, Connecticut; fourth prize to Lieut. Marshall, Washington D. C.; and twenty of $5 each for good penmanship and literary merit without regard to complimentary prizes in the case of wounded soldiers.

In the United States District court to-day, the jury found a verdict in favor of the government in the case of Reynolds, collector of internal revenue, against a large number of merchandize dealers of Evansville, Indiana, for the recovery of certain sums based on the assessment of taxes on certain goods, and by the decision

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 6, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday, without transacting any business.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.—An act to incorporate the city of Corry, in the county of Erie. To prevent the sale of liquor in Ohio township, Beaver county. To build a bridge at Oil City.

Adjourned until Thursday.

NEW POSTOFFICE SITE IN NEW YORK

Discharge of Semmes Ordered.

EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

British Province Conferation Question.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Chas. H. Russell and Moses Taylor, of New York, have been added to the Commission to select and report upon a new postoffice site in that city.

The statement is in general circulation and published in the evening papers, that the President has ordered the discharge of the pirate Semmes. Counter to this the Navy Department, by whose authority he was arrested and is held, have no information on the subject beyond the general rumor, and discredit its truth. It is certain that a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the President, and that he has not declined to interpose his executive authority.

The Naval Committee have received a communication from Admiral Porter insisting that our iron clad vessels should be taken out of water while not in use, for the purpose of preservation. This necessity was urged by an official board as early as 1862, and is of interest in settling the vexed question as to the relative merits of salt or fresh water in which to lay up iron clad vessels.

The third Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular concerning extra duty and back pay to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, in which he says that a misapprehension exists relative to the legality of paying the per diem authorized by the army regulations of 1861. The Auditor therefore decides that extra duty pay cannot be allowed except to enlisted men employed as clerks in the military offices in Washington, at the several geographical divisions, department headquarters, and in the West Point Military Academy, to whom such payments is not prohibited. With the exceptions mentioned, no soldier will hereafter receive extra duty pay, and no payments made by disbursing officers in violation of this decision, will not be allowed to their credit on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury.

The *Tribune's* Washington special also says: Gen. Asboth, who came to this country as the adjutant of Kossuth, has been appointed minister to the Argentine Republic, instead of to Venzuelao as first reported."

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Directions have been given Department Commanders to vacate all rented buildings as rapidly as the exegencies of the service will permit, and to collect the troops remaining in their respective districts in the regular barracks of the United States. Two regiments of colored cavalry and one battery of heavy artillery are to be mustered out at City Point this week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked whether British vessels, sold under a decree in admiralty for seamen's wages and other causes, are, if purchased by a citizen of the United States, entitled to registry.

The Herald's Canadian correspondent the 2d instant, writes that the Canadian Parliament is to assemble in Ottawa on the 20th instant, and the New Brunswick legislature will meet the same conference on Thursday next. In both bodies the confederation question is to be introduced, and every effort will be made to carry the scheme through without further delay. The steps determined on for the confederation, is said to be the United Provinces of British North America, and it is thought Lord Monck, governor General of Canada, Lord Monck, will be the first ruler.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Intelligence has been received here from the government to the effect that Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, has issued a proclamation for a convention, to be held at Virginia City on March 26th, to form a State Government.

NEW VESSELS TO BE TRIED.

Important from Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

The Canadian Confederation Banquet.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The new steam frigate Madamaska and the steam sloop Idaho will be subjected to a ninety-six hour test in a few days. The engines of the Idaho were built by Mr. Forbes, on the Dickerson plan, and the terms of the contract call for a speed of fifteen knots an hour. It is said that the Idaho will prove a greater failure than the Algonquin.

It is reported that the navigation of the Hudson river to Albany, will be open in a few days.

D'Arcy McGee writes to the *Herald* that the letter to B. D. Killian concerning the Irish immigration is a forgery. No such a letter was written by him.

A letter from Mazatalan says that the condition of affairs in the immediate neighborhood is deplorable. The French occupy Mazatalan, thereby retaining a port, but believe the whole State of Sinaloa outside is in possession of the Liberal forces. Corona is in chief command, and is hovering near the city, with a force of one or two thousand men, among whom are several Americans, and other foreigners, recently enlisted. He has made a demonstration outside the fortifications, within the last fortnight, which resulted in unimportant scrimmages.

The bitterest feeling exists between the two parties, particularly among the Mexicans themselves, and hanging, when prisoners are taken, is not rare. No merchandise or provisions are permitted to leave the city for the interior, and hence trade is quite ruined. Heavy importers in the coast cities, who have recently received large cargoes from Europe, and upon which they are obliged to pay enormous duties, suffer very heavily.

At a recent Canadian confederation banquet at Cornwall, Hon. J. A. McDonald, of the Ministry, said: "I believe that ere many weeks, and perhaps ere may days, you will see that the lower Provinces, which at first repudiated the idea of their identification to the Quebec conference, will, upon calm and cool reflection upon the whole subject, and who have the best desire equally to respond to the strongly expressed wishes of Her Majesty's Government in England, give up her local prejudices and feelings, and eventually, ere long, join with Canada in forming one great confederation. Mr. Gale said, referring to his late visit to Washington, on the reciprocity measures, that all we ask from the men at Washington, sir, all I hope we shall even ask from them, was fair play. We asked them for no advantage in their market, which we were not prepared to give them. We asked them to take no precaution on their side which we covered willingly on ours. We asked them to take no further steps against the Fenians now than we took against the raids a year ago, and I am happy to say that in the interview I had with these gentlemen at Washington, great and large and populous as their country is, and elated, as I may say they are, with the termination of their civil war, they met us with all the consideration that could have been shown to the emissaries of a country equal to them in population and standing. We left to agree with them. We held a certain position for our people, and they held another, which, we thought a mistaken one for another, which, we thought a mistaken one for them. We parted with mutual respect, and I hope, with mutual kindly feelings; and in this we done our duty to the people of this country, towards whom an irritation has existed, based more upon imagination than reality."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Testimony Before the Committee on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A large mass of testimony was reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction. Gen. B. H. Grierson testified in reference to Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Persons with whom he had conversed did not appear to think they had done anything wrong; their only regret seemed to be that they had not means to carry out their designs.

Question—Is the feeling of hostility to the Government one which controls a great majority, or only a minority of people in the regions of which you have spoken?

Answer—It is the feeling of the majority. At the time of the appointment of line officers a great many of these who had served in the army during the rebellion were repentant. There was hardly a loyal man appointed to a civil office under the State Government.

Question—So far as you know, how do Alabama and Mississippi compare with Georgia and Tennessee.

Answer—I think there is not much difference; if any, it is in favor of Tennessee. I think Tennessee is rather a more loyal State. I hoped that after the rebellion they would have been loyal, at least that they would have accepted the situation sincerely, but I am satisfied they did not. I believe there is now an organization existing throughout the South for the renewal of the rebellion. There are many circumstances and things which have occurred since the surrender to make me believe it.

Question—Is there any sentiment with reference to a foreign war? There seems to be manifested a desire to have the country involved in a war with France, in relation to Mexico. I think, in such an event, they would seize the opportunity to turn against the Government. This is the sentiment of leading men in the South. From all I can learn the spirit of resistance still exists, and is as strong as ever, and in the event of the country being engaged in a foreign war, the enemies of the Government throughout the South meditate and would not fail to seize the opportunity to attempt again its destruction. This is a corroboration of General Thomas' testimony, lately published.

Gen. C. H. Howard testified that in his official capacity he visited all the cities and principal towns, and every county in South Carolina. On being asked by the Committee what was the feeling toward the government, whether it was friendly or unfriendly, replied he thought the feeling of the majority of the people of South Carolina is not kind and can hardly be called friendly. He did, however, meet with old gentlemen who manifested a proper spirit and an undoubted disposition to be faithful to their duties as citizens hereafter, but he met with a great many persons who exhibited all the bitterness of secession spirit. In the interior of the State, and no Northern man could live there unless he united with the secession element in favor of the influential. The feeling is more intense among the female portion of the community, and the influence of all is exerted in favor of the rebellion. The condition of Georgia and Florida was much the same as that of South Carolina, and there was no hostility against Union men and late immigrants from the North. There are some Union men in Georgia and Florida who have been always so; but the prevailing sentiment, which is hard to control, is similar to that in South Carolina.

Chas. H. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Pierpont, said he decided impression in regard to affairs in that State; is, the masses of the people, and by this he did not only mean the laboring class, but all those persons who are respectable, were very favorably disposed toward the Government at the time of Lee's surrender. He believed very decided efforts had been made by politicians to change that feeling since that time, and he was afraid they had a great deal of success. He believed a majority of the people of Virginia would still be loyal if left to themselves, but publishers of papers and politicians, who, to a certain extent, controlled public opinion. He believed that these classes of Virginians are engaged in promoting dissatisfaction with the Government. He had no reason to believe that there were any organizations in that State, but from the conversation of some of the most outspoken secessionists of that State, he was inclined to think that a great many of them would be very glad to see the country involved in a foreign war, in the hope that they could finally accomplish their object. He believed he had no doubt that the majority, or anything like a majority, of the people of Virginia, entertain any such wish or desire at this time. He believed the State of Virginia joined to the most ultra secessionists. He believed that the object of politicians and the press was to bring about a feeling of hostility which would produce that result, but he was in hopes that the mass of the people of Virginia have too much good sense to engage in such a war, if they can help it. These politicians now prove their loyalty to the Union, but he was free to say that he distrusted their professions very much.

Miss Clara Barton, of Mississippi, who has been engaged in searching for missing men of the Union armies, testified that she thought the people of the South had no respect for the Government, and less friendship for the negroes than for their own children. They say the people would again reduce them to slavery, but she would not want to take the chance of being a slave, and to put their power in their hands, would be the best of feeling towards the Government and people of the North.

Lieutenant Colonel Forster H. Clapp, on duty for the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, testifies that he had a knowledge of twenty counties, and the secessionists had no inclination to oppose the government, but were in reality submissive to it. The most sensible of them intend to make the most of it. He was satisfied that it was their intention when they got back, to unite with the Union parties at the north they can so as to repudiate the rebel debt. He could not say that there was a conspiracy for the purpose, but there was a common understanding and an expected thing, that the freedmen and Union men do not stand much chance for justice in the State courts. He thought the secessionists were taking the wisest course giving them any reasonable hopes of obtaining their independence, but he thought they had no idea of fighting. He believed a great many of them would join the common enemy if they thought there was any reasonable prospect of success, but he was clear in the idea that they would not fight the North any more, as they are now satisfied with the experiment.

Acting Provost Marshal, Gen. Brooke, of Alabama said they seemed inclined to be fretting generally under military rule; the result was that one heard much disloyalty.

Question—If the people of Alabama were left to themselves would they prefer to remain under the present Government or see the Confederacy established?

Answer—I think the majority of them would prefer to see it established.

W. A. P. Birmingham, of Maine, testified that he has had a short commercial intercourse with the insurrectionary districts in Mississippi. He thought, in March, before Lee's surrender, the general feeling within the Federal lines, of all classes, was one of submission to authorities. There was a disposition to accept, readily, any public office the Government might send them, in either civil or military capacity. There was a feeling they had no rights, and that these had been forfeited by rebellion. Subsequently, this feeling seemed to disappear after the inauguration of Johnson was thoroughly inaugurated, and the old bitterness seemed to develope. They desired to have no military element, but control of their own State in their own hands. Mississippi would prefer the re-establishment of the Confederacy, or at least three-fourths of the power.

Maj. Gen. Smith, of Little Rock, Arkansas, testified that there was no trouble of any kind in the section where he lived. There was a rebel who had returned, but he believed that four-fifths of those who were in the rebel army are dead. Judging from present indications, he supposed their intention is to be good loyal men. Most of the prominent men have obtained, or sought to obtain, Northern men as partners. The feeling in Arkansas is improving. There would be no difficulty in getting loyal men to office men who have been complicated with the rebellion. He thought all the members elect to Congress good, loyal men.

United States Senator elect, Wm. D. Shaw, residing at Fine Bluff, Arkansas, testified that all his sympathies were with us; he took no part in the war against us; did all he could in favor of the Union.

E. Hierstadt testified regarding affairs in Louisiana. He heard many persons say they had no regrets for what they did, and are only sorry they did not succeed. Could not say that such is the general feeling possessed by the majority in hostility against the Government, but was certain it was the feeling of many. He was also certain there was a deep feeling among a certain class of persons against the payment of the national debt, as well as against the laws of the Government. The frame-work of society is in a very disturbed condition. In many parts of many of the States life and property were very insecure.

Evidence of others bearing on the same points, and to the same effect, was given.

Maj. Gen. Thomas testifies to the condition of affairs in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. He says that the people of Alabama are anxious to have that State in its regular position in the Union, but they are not yet persuaded friendly to the Union men in the South, but have had four trials in their attempts to gain their independence, and have failed completely. They now profess to have given up the contest, and express themselves as desirous of resuming their relations with the Government. Alabama was taken out of the Union by a political tricking majority; but however, in order to preserve their property acquiesced in seeming to give up the Union and advocate secession. Some of the original Union men thus converted, have remained rebels, and are now strong sympathizers with the enemies of the Government. Others have expressed gladness that the rebellion has been closed, but their interests and sympathies had such a hold upon them that to change was to a very difficult to obtain a clear expression of sentiment on any subject. In parts of Northern Alabama the public sentiment is decidedly in favor of the Government, but in other parts of the State he thought the sentiment of the people might be expressed in this manner: "We are whipped, and they could establish a Southern Confederacy they would prefer it, but see no hope of that, they desire to live under the United States Government." Mr. Aldrich testified to similar sentiment, though he thought the Union sentiment progressing.

Question—If the subject of giving to the Freedmen's Bureau were withdrawn from Alabama, what would be the result to the freedmen?

Answer—He said he did not believe that Union men or freedmen could have justice done them.

Question—How would it be with the men, who, during the war, avowed themselves Union men.

Answer—Unless they had very warm personal friends they could not live in the State.

In further testimony, General Thomas said there was no danger from the negroes unless the whites treated them badly. He did not think that Georgia differed materially from Alabama. There was much personal hatred toward the negro in his relations as a freedman, but this has been successfully controlled through the Freedmen's Bureau and the feeling continues to improve in all the States. The people of Mississippi appear to be more impressive, and they stand up for and assert their opinions. It is a difficult matter to describe the difference between the people of the States, yet there is a difference. The people of Mississippi do not listen to arguments and discussion with as much calmness as the people of Alabama. He had received warnings of hostile secret organizations. He did not know to what extent, but was taking measures to ascertain. I think there is no real danger to be apprehended, because the military authority and power of the Government is ample to put down any serious demonstration. The object is to embarass the Government in the proper administration of the affairs of the country, by exerting and making strong efforts to gain very important concessions to the South, and if possible to repudiate the National Debt, or to gain such an accession in Congress as to prevent provision for its assumption by Congress; also in case the Government should become involved in a foreign war, to watch their opportunity to strike for the independence of the States lately in rebellion; but he said he knew of men heretofore engaged in rebellion who had become good citizens of the United States, and by their quietness and industry set a good example to others in the South.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Ramsay, of Minnesota, introduced a joint resolution for the establishment of quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of the Asiatic cholera, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies.

Mr. Conness, of California, moved to take up the bill to extend the line for withdrawing goods from public stores.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, desired to call up the bill for the reimbursement of the State of Missouri, for the expenses in equipping and paying the militia of that State.

Mr. Conness appealed to Mr. Brown to let the bill named by him be called up.

Mr. Brown said he would do so if it would not lead to a discussion.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, said he intended to discuss the bill named by Mr. Brown.

The bill named by Mr. Brown was taken up and passed.

The bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from public stores, was taken up, the pending motion being to reconsider the vote by which it was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back bill to declare the construction of certain parts of the Internal Revenue act, approved June 30, 1864, and for other purposes. The bill was intended to provide that the words, "in hand unpaid" and "money thereafter declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders or depositors," should mean dividends or profits payable, whether to non-residents, citizens or aliens." The amendment is to correct an essential error, the word "whenever" having been printed for the word "hereafter."

Mr. Doolittle, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for an additional superintendent of Indian Affairs, which was ordered to be printed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Saulsbury's speech, Mr. Sumner remarked that he desired to address the Senate on that subject, but was not prepared to do so now. He moved the postponement of the consideration of the pending proposition until one o'clock to-morrow, and it was so ordered.

A very lengthy message from the President in response to the Senate's resolution of enquiry in regard to the organization of governments in the lately rebellious States, was read during the morning hour. The general report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, both of which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, called up a joint resolution to give the consent of Congress to the annexation of Beverly and Dorchester, bordering on the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved to amend by adding a proviso that the question be determined by a vote of the people of the counties.

Mr. Clark said the people of those counties had already voted on the question, and because Mr. Riddell said that out of sixteen hundred voters in one of the counties, only thirty voted. There were thirteen thousand voters in the entire county, and only about one thousand two hundred and fifty were in favor of the proposition which he (Mr. Riddle) had presented.

Mr. Clark said it did not appear that there were any means adopted to prevent a full vote from being taken on the 4th of July, and he knew there were absent in the rebel army ought not to have an opportunity to vote now.

Mr. Riddle said a great many who went into the rebel army from these companies were forced in.

Mr. Clarke said, if that was so, he was anxious to put them into a State in which they would be fully qualified by being forced into a rebel army hereafter. The rebels ought to be thankful enough to be permitted to live under the Government without attempting to control it.

Mr. Pomeroy asked Mr. Riddle if he would report as an amendment to his proviso that it be submitted to the people without distinction of counties.

Mr. Riddle said he would not.

Mr. Riddle's proviso was not adopted.

The joint resolution was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas against 5 nays.

At four o'clock the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Grimes, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Loan the Senate bill, granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the State of Missouri to the Pacific coast, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported it as part of the evidence relating to the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill allowing compensation to mustered soldiers and sailors, which was referred by law to artificial limbs, in lieu of such artificial limbs. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House reconsidered its order in reference to the Military Academy bill, so that Mr. Schenck might again offer his amendment, which he did, as follows:

Provided, further, That no part of the money appropriated by this or any other act, shall be applied to the pay or emolument of any officer from any of the States declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after the first day of January, 1866, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union, under or by virtue of an act or Joint Resolution of Congress, for that case made and provided.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, opposed the amendment and sent it up to the Clerk's desk, which he proposed to offer to the amendment, as follows: "That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be applied to the support of any officer hereafter appointed, not in conformity with the the express provisions of the law regulating the appointment to said office, nor to any officer who shall hereafter be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of any officer to qualify."

Mr. Blaine stated that this substitute was *verbatim et literatim* taken from the West Point appropriation bill, approved April 20th, 1864, designed to cure the evil of foisting upon the Southern districts boys from the Northern.

Mr. Conkling inquired whether the amendment or substitute suggested would disturb the boys whom the gentleman from Maine described as having been colonized.

Mr. Blaine—No, sir. Neither amendment affects them. My substitute merely prevents any further colonization from the South, and leaves the question just where the law leaves it to-day.

Mr. Schenck replied that, as to the charge of this being a narrow-minded and factious proposition, he could not stop to bandy epithets.

After further debate between Messrs. Blaine and Stevens, the question was taken on Mr. Schenck's amendment. Mr. Blaine's substitute not being able to be offered, Mr. Schenck's was adopted. Yeas—83, nays—9. The bill was then passed.

The House considered the District of Columbia business until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Speaker presented a report from the President in relation to the distribution of rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins of the late President Lincoln, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Also, a letter from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House in relation to the Provisional Governors of States. Also, a report from the State Department as to the cost of printing and advertising for that Department for 1865.

Mr. Morrill moved to postpone the special orders in order to take up the House Bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces. The motion was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thomas Edwards in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British North American possessions.

Mr. Morrill addressed the Committee in support of the bill.

Mr. Pike sided with the general object of the bill.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, approved the bill, particularly that section abolishing fishing bounties.

A long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Elliott, Blaine, Banks, and Kelley, after which Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, made a short speech, and gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer the following amendment: On wool, ten cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem; on wool, twenty-five cents per pound, and on shoddy fifty cents per pound.

Mr. Thomas addressed the Committee, in opposition to that feature of the bill admitting coal from the Provinces at fifty cents.

Mr. Kelley obtained the floor, and the House soon after adjourned.

Crisis in Mexican Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *World's* San Francisco special says that a crisis in Mexican affairs on the Pacific coast is imminent. The French troops in the northern and western Mexican states have been driven ignominiously to the coast, and are hemmed in a few port towns, from which they are liable to be driven on board their vessels of war for safety. Mazatlan is besieged, its streets are barricaded, and the Liberals under Coorona pressing close upon it in the rear. Fighting has occurred in which the Liberals, aided by Americans recently enlisted, have been victorious. The antipathy of the French and Imperial Mexicans to the Americans is increasing, and there are instances of Americans having been thrown into prison, and all are subjected to insult. Threats of the indiscriminate enslaving of Americans are boldly made by the Mexican Imperial authorities in certain towns. It is time, and it is actually necessary, that war vessels be dispatched here by the United States government at once, to prevent trouble and demand a decent respect for the United States citizens and the American flag. It may even now be too late, but longer tarrying will be a crime.

The Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—There is great excitement here. The friends of the different candidates are sanguine. Geary's friends count seventy votes, and claim that they will have a majority on first ballot. They have their headquarters at Jone's Hall. Moorhead's friends are at the Lochiel House, and Ketchum's friends are Brant's Hall. Moorhead's friends, with a band, serenaded Governor Curtin to-night, who made a short speech of non-committal order. Geary's friends followed suite, and on their return to the hotel were addressed by John W. Forney and General Owens, who made stunning speeches of a Radical tone. The enthusiasm and confidence of Geary's friends have not flagged for a moment. I will send ballotings to morrow as soon as ascertained.

Statistics of the New York Railroads—Consolidation of Telegraph Lines.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Deputy State Engineer Sherman publishes very full statistics of the New York railroads. Length of the roads 3,986 miles; engines, 962; capital stock, $84,816,200; cost of construction and equipment, $155,853,-236; cost of maintenance and repairs during the past year, $20,827,236; total earnings, $18,642,-936; average expense of all earnings, 75.20 per cent. Total number of persons killed, 227; injured, 272.

The Committees of the directors of the Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies are now in session at Rochester to confer upon the terms of consolidation, and to ratify the proposition before them.

Decision Against Gen. Butler.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The New Orleans *Picayune* gives an account of another of Gen. Butler's seizures while in command at New Orleans, which has recently been in litigation and been decided against the General. Shortly before the occupation of the city by the national troops, the municipal authorities made a loan of $4,000 to the State Treasury, in payment of which the General ordered the recipient to restore to the city Treasury in default of which he threatened to imprison him. This with ball and chain. In lieu of this, Mr. Pilie paid the money. Mr. Pilie has lately sued the city for the amount, and the decision of the Judge was that it should be returned to him.

Continued Fenian Excitement.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Fenian excitement still continues. One thousand dollars were yesterday subscribed by the Father Mathew Society alone, and the contributions from the ordinary sources are daily more than doubled. A grand demonstration was held at Tammany Hall, last evening, at which a number of the Irish Bonds were disposed of. Addresses were delivered by the Head Centre, the Rev. Mr. Gleeson and Gen. D. Ahlitan. In all directions great accessions are being made to both the ranks and finances.

The Spanish-Chilian Difficulty.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The prospects of a settlement of the Spanish-Chilian difficulty is not very brilliant at present. There is every reason to believe that France and England will draw largely on the United States during 1866 for their supply of copper. This is likely to give an impetus to copper enterprises and stocks during the growing and summer months, and enable us to ship largely to Europe at remunerative prices.

The Steamer Lockwood Disaster.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The only additional news regarding the disaster to the Lockwood is contained in a dispatch from Memphis, which says that the steamer has not yet been burned on the night of the 4th instant, about eighteen miles below that city. There were twenty-seven bales of cotton aboard. She was valued at sixty thousand dollars, and not insured. The names of the killed and wounded are not known.

Life Insurance Policies Resented.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Board of Fire Insurance under writers yesterday presented policies of life insurance issued by companies of the Mercantile Agency Department. Each policy lasts for one year, and secures one thousand dollars to the family in case of death while on duty, and five dollars per week in case of disability by accident.

Lieut. Gen. Grant—Miss Dayton Recov.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Lieut. Gen. Grant passed through this city last night, *en route* for West Point.

Miss Fanny M. Dayton, who was shot by Mr. Rass in a fit of jealousy, is recovering, the three bullets which penetrated her skull having been abstracted.

Colonel Bowers, General Grant's Adjutant General, Instantly Killed.

GARRISONS, N. Y. March 6.—Colonel Bowers, Adjutant General on General Grant's staff, was instantly killed by falling from his horse while attempting to get on just as the train was starting from this station. General Grant ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major Hill.

Fenian Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 6.—The Fenian demonstration in front of Independence Hall to-night was immense. Col. James Stephens to be the head of all Fenians; Napoleon recognizes this as great military genius; the Irish Parliament will meet in Ireland; England to be humbled; Ireland recognized, etc.

Amended City Charter of Richmond Adopted.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—The amended city charter was submitted to the qualified voters to-day, and was adopted by sixty majority. The Mayor will hereafter be elected for four years instead of annually as heretofore, and the other city officers will be elected by the council.

Reciprocity Treaty Bill.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee have been engaged to-day in discussing a bill intended to take the place of the reciprocity treaty. Another will be made to procure its immediate consideration by the House.

Mayors Elected.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Mr. Moore, a radical Republican, was elected Mayor of Rochester; Mr. Richardson, a Republican was elected Mayor of Oswego, and Col. M'Quade, Union, was elected Mayor of Utica.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Frame Law in Allegheny.

Our friends across the river should bear in mind the important election which has been fixed for Tuesday next, the 13th intant, to determine whether the people shall have the privilege to erect wooden buildings, or confine themselves, as heretofore, to buildings of brick. We do not propose to offer any advice in the premises, believing that the voters are competent to settle the question for themselves, but we may state what we know to be a fact, that, should the law be repealed, at least one hundred comfortable dwellings (not huts) will be erected and ready for occupancy before the first of July. The number may exceed this, as we have the names of parties who propose to erect sixty buildings—one twenty and the other forty. There are doubtless many others who are designing either building or renting for their own occupancy, as soon as the way is clear. Now, it is for the people to decide whether one hundred or another hundred frame buildings would be an advantage or an injury to that city. It is notoriously true that several families are being driven out of the two cities for want of houses, while hundreds are crowded into one, two and three rooms. Many are living in dark courts, and in unhealthy localities, who would gladly change their quarters, if it were possible. Would not the addition of one or two hundred wooden buildings be a benefit, not only to the poorer, but to the middle classes? Would the danger from fire, the increased rate of insurance, and other alleged disadvantages, overbalance the good resulting from putting several hundred new tenements in the market? These are practical suggestions, thrown out to aid the voters of our sister city in coming to a right conclusion on Tuesday next. By all means, do not let the question be ignored, but turn out and vote.

The First Presbyterian Church—Installation Exercises.

Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel was duly installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of this City, on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large audience. Rev. W. W. Eells, Moderator of the Presbytery of Ohio, presided, and conducted the introductory services. Rev. Dr. W. Jacobus, D. D., delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion, after which Dr. Hodge delivered the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Howard addressed the congregation. After the services, a large number of the congregation remained to greet their new pastor, and exchange congratulations. Mr. Scovel has been stationed at Springfield, Ohio, for seven or eight years, during which time he has made a — and reputation for learning, piety and christian zeal. He will no doubt prove a worthy and acceptable successor of the distinguished Dr. Paxton.

Water Matters.—In the report of the Water Assessor, given elsewhere, it is recommended that meters be attached to the pipes, &c. We would say that before this report was written the Water Committee and Superintendent had decided to get such meters, and have in some of them now in the city, which would have been put in some time ago had the weather permitted.

Marriage Under Difficulties.—A woman, who has been living with a man named James Brawley for a period of three years, as his wife, appeared before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, and preferred a charge of fornication and bastardy against him. Brawley was arrested, and after a good deal of engineering he concluded that he would relieve himself from the difficulty by marrying the prosecutor, which he did. The woman is the mother of two children, and it appears that she recently became apprehensive that he was about to desert her, and hence the prosecution.

Off for Harrisburg.—Another large delegation of citizens left

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, or semi-annually. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexorably enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

HON. REVERDY CLYMER.

This gentlemen was on last Monday selected by the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, as the nominee of that party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

His family have for several generations been settled in this Commonwealth, and members thereof have at times borne conspicuous parts in public affairs. One of them was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and under the articles of Confederation served as a member of Congress.

Mr. CLYMER was originally a whig. The political atmosphere of Berks county was not friendly to the aspirations of ambitious men of that persuasion. He became a democrat; and, as is common with perverts, an extremest. No man has gone farther than he. Nine years ago last fall he was elected to a seat in the State Senate, and has since been twice re-elected, his last term expiring with the current session.

He is possessed of wealth and enjoys a high social position. An active business man, he has participated wisely and liberally in many enterprises for the development and prosperity of that portion of the State in which he resides. Though a leading man in his party his abilities are not extraordinary. He has, however, a pleasing presence and address, and a reputation that does not connect him with unclean legislation.

All through the war his principles and sympathies were strongly on the rebel side. He was persistently and radically against every measure that promised to put down the insurgents and preserve the Union. This is not the result of inference and conjecture. He has been in public life during the whole course of the war, and has a record behind him, revealing facts that cannot be ignored or explained away. In putting him in nomination, under such circumstances, the Convention evinced a commendable degree of frankness. The candidate, in this essential particular, at least, represents his party.

GOV. BROWNLOW ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Governor, in a leader in the Knoxville *Whig*, says a good many people are anxious to know if he supports the President and his reconstruction policy, and, in his peculiar vein, he proceeds to enlighten them, thus:

"We indorse all the orders, proclamations and speeches of the President as reported and published while he was Military Governor of Tennessee. Throughout that entire period he contended that treason should be stamped with infamy; that leading intelligent, conscious traitors should be tried and punished; that treason should be made odious, and the demands of justice satisfied by punishing its guilty authors, that all the guarantees of the Government, in *fact* as well as *form*, be placed beyond the danger of recall; and that if there were but five thousand loyal men in Tennessee, they should control the State; and further, that rebels should occupy the back seats. We are on platform, and if the President is still on this platform, we are with him. If his reconstruction policy proposes to revise this policy and to abandon this platform *we are not with him*, nor are the loyal and true men of Tennessee. If he intends to pardon and turn loose upon the country all the bad men that led off in this rebellion or if he intends to reconstruct the late rotten Democratic party, and to force upon Congress the rebel delegates, talking treason, and boasting of what they did to destroy the Government, we are not with him, nor are the true men of the nation. If he holds to the principles of the Baltimore platform, upon which himself and Mr. Lincoln were nominated, we are with him. If he has crawled off of that platform, we will not go with him, nor will the loyal men of the country."

After narrating that the revolted States had elected men to serve as Senators and Representatives who filled the same offices in the Confederacy, or were in command of armed regiments or brigades fighting to destroy the Government, the parson adds:

"*Our* mind is made up—*we are with the Union party in Congress, and with them we intend to sink or swim.*"

There are few loyal men at the South who are not of that mind.

IN A RECENT interview with a Congressman, Secretary SEWARD denounced Congress in a violent manner; asserted that he invented what is known as the President's Policy; that there was not a rebel to-day in the whole country, and he shall not use the word; that he was in favor of the admission of the entire body of Southern members, and of the repeal of the test oath.

Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, on the other hand, is out in a letter, declaring that there is a wide-spread conspiracy among the late rebel leaders to involve the country in a foreign war, and will, if opportunity offers, take sides with the enemy.

We do not affirm Mr. BOTTS's dolorous prognostications are correct; but we do say, if such a plot exists Mr. SEWARD is playing into the hands of the conspirators, both in his reconstruction policy, and in his toleration of Fenian violation of fair and honorable neutrality.

CONSIDER.

How have Civil Liberty and Representative Government been achieved in nations where originally they did not exist? The method has been unvarying. By encroachments—sometimes gradual and sometimes violent, but always effective—on the prerogatives of the Executive.

How have Civil Liberty and Representative Government been lost in nations which have possessed them? The process has always been the same. By adhering to the Policy of the Executive instead of the Policy of the Representatives; by counting one man wiser and more patriotic than all other men.

Now, we see no present danger of the extinction of Civil Liberty and the forms pronunciative of it, in this country. It is none the less a duty to eschew those practices through which danger always enters, if it comes at all. Besides, it often happens that Civil Liberty, acquired through vast sacrifices, vanishes in a day. How was it when NAPOLEON III. ascended the throne of France? The day before, the mass of the population had no idea of the subversion of the republic. At sundown it stood apparently complete and solid. Next morning it had utterly disappeared. One night had sufficed to destroy it; and where stood the Chamber of Deputies, stood only the President's Policy—the Throne.

SLANDER.—The Copperhead organ in Washington, the *Constitutional Union*, edited by Mr. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, announced on Monday, that General MEADE had arranged with President JOHNSON to be the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDGAR COWAN was strongly urged upon the democratic candidate for Governor, as certain of Presidential support in the canvass.

Does any fair-minded man question, under such circumstances, whether the President, in common honesty, owes it to the party that elected him, to declare whether he stands with them or their opponents?

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says the contest before the Union Convention is between MEADE and GRABY, and while admitting the result to be uncertain, thinks GRABY will be nominated on the first ballot.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Mr. J. R. KERR, of Allegheny, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, of the Democratic State Convention, holden Monday, made report as follows:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

Resolved, 1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of liquidating the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The resolutions, as they were read, were frequently greeted with applause. They were unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON intimated to a Pennsylvania delegation recently, that the subject of protection to American labor might be advantageously deferred until the reconstruction of the States was accomplished. Considering what sort of men they are with which the President proposes to reconstruct the Southern sides of the two Houses of Congress, it is safe to infer that the sort of protection they would go for would be the sort wolves give to lambs.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—At a republican convention, called to appoint delegates to the State Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That justice, honor, good faith, as well as a proper regard for the public safety, demand; that in the District of Columbia and in that portion of the country lately in rebellion, the elective franchise should be guaranteed to Loyal citizens alone, irrespective of race or color."

FOR THE purpose of instructing Englishmen into a knowledge of America, Harvard University (near Boston) has proposed to establish in Cambridge University, (England,) a course of lectures on this country, and the offer has been accepted. The lecturer will be an American.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—Political affairs at the Capital are getting no worse, if not very fast, yet, with an encouraging degree of rapidity.

Will any adept in the Choctaw language interpret that sentence to the public?

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Occasional Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1866.

I fear I have almost allowed my claim to the very modest name, and to the exercise of the not very arduous duties, of your 'occasional correspondent' in the metropolis of Great Britain, to lapse through default. Still, though I will not deny that I ought to make humble confession of having left undone those things which I ought to have done, in this matter of correspondence, I am steadfastly determined to deny that 'occasional' is a word implying other than very lax relations and obligations;—spite of the fact, that a certain well known paper in Philadelphia has a most able and versatile correspondent, of indefatigable, diurnal *regularity*, who nevertheless calls himself *'occasional!'* (Parenthetically I may remark, that if Mr. Forney did not adopt the signature on the *'a non principle,'* as the rhetoricians say, but *'pro causa modestiæ,'* he must indeed be a very modest sort of a man—almost as hysterically modest, one might say, as the celebrated M. Pipelet himself.) But without further preliminaries, apologetic or other, I will begin my letter.

During full six months of the past year, I read almost every letter, and editorial article, on American affairs, which appeared in the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*, and the sum and substance of my impressions I will now give you in a few words. It seems clear to me that under the misleadings of your correspondents so write from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and several other points in the United States, to those two journals, and from the hardly less audacious misleadings of the editorial writers of both, whatever portion of the English people or English press chanced to *either the Times or the Telegraph* to supply them with an account of American affairs, may be regarded as the most deluded victims of mendacious confidence that exist among mankind. They do indeed get an 'account' of American affairs, posted up with all the appearance of the most scrupulous punctuality, regularity, and punctuality, three or four times a week, according as the mail steamers arrive; but it is uniformly what the mercantile people call a 'terrible humbug.' Although the two journals I have named claim to be called the leaders of their respective classes—the *Times* of the old high-toried newspapers, and the *Telegraph* of the younger class of *Penny* (two cent) papers—I have much reason to think that the effect of their partisanship in the present struggle, during the Slaveholders' rebellion, has been to engender a great distrust of their statements and teachings, (not to speak of their more ancient utterances,) on the part of the more considerate section, which are now a by-word and reproach, among all but the most stupid and besotted of their readers. Besides the *Times* and the *Telegraph*, the *Standard* and some other papers that not only a limited circulation, but also a very strong antipathy to evil show, more or less, the trail of the serpent, which indeed was too recently 'over them all,' to be easily obliterated. But you will ask, What are the misleadings, perversities, and inaccuracies generally, of these old English allies of the Southern Confederacy? Now, (I imagine you interrogating with some astonishment,) I am not going to write a column of extracts from the articles of the journals referred to, and then proceed to comment upon them. Such a course would be tedious in the extreme, and I am not going to adopt it. Besides, I have not the files of the papers before me, and I am writing in advance of my time. But I will say, that the whole course of the *Times* and *Telegraph* in relation to the American struggle, from the first to the last, has been a tissue of misrepresentation, and that the law of correspondence, namely, that almost all the journals of the day have always been found to be in the wrong, has been in full force. Of the former, and most frightened of the latter, I will say, that I have rarely met with a single person, whether in high or low life, who did not express contempt for their Anglo-Saxon manliness, and who did not, at some point, directly or indirectly, characterize their English contributions, whether as an exception, I believe gravitated to the same point, describing the curve, signed, or what not, as 'humbug.' And now I will say this particular, that I have rarely met with a single person with the least grasp of mind, or soundness of judgment, who did not express himself with the most profound contempt for the utterances of the *Times* and *Telegraph*. And now I will say this particular, that I would not be surprised, as in times past I have been, to find, I hope, many people pronouncing that I would not give a fig for the opinions of the *Times* or *Telegraph*, or even of the *Daily News*. Will not the verdict of the future be more or less to sympathy with the people, in their struggle for the preservation of their Union, and for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion, than to the course of the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*?

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

Space.	Daily.	1 week	1 1-2 week	1 1-2 week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25	3		
Five times	2 60			
One week, one week	3 00	2 50	1 50	1 00
Eight times	3 50			
Nine times	3 75			
Ten times	4 00			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	30 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 0

EDITORS' GAZETTE—Unhappily for the people of the United States, a difference has arisen between the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government, and what makes this difference the more unfortunate, is the fact that it is radical in principle. If it simply depended on expediency, the effects would soon pass away. But the principle involved is so vital to our social equilibrium, so fundamentally essential to our system of Government, that a greater or less departure from it necessarily entails a proportional discordance between the theory of our Government and its practices, to which discordance are traceable all the social evils which have afflicted us as a nation.

The theory of our Government is that all men are equal before the law. If social tranquility, if political harmony be desired, its practice must be made to conform to that theory. The reason is obvious. Non-adaptation of practical measures to a pure theory, must result in partial social anarchy at least. For men, knowing their rights—the theory tells them—and chafing under an inexplicable deprivation of them, *will* demand them. And social harmony will be disturbed in proportion to the intensity of this demand on the one hand, and the resistance made to it by those who take an opposite view on the other.

We are thus enabled to account, in a philosophical way, for the discordance between the President and his supporters, and the Union members of Congress and their supporters. The latter earnestly espouse the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law, irrespective of race or color—tenaciously adhere to the theory of our Government. Their course is founded in sound ethics—is sanctioned by christianity—is a concrete exhibition of the best morality. God approves it.

The President, and those who support him, deny the applicability of this doctrine of equality before the law, because, as he alleges, it would result in a war of races. Passing in silence the almost infinite presumption that dictates the prophecy, let us grant it. It would be a deplorable event. But the departure from the doctrine of equality—the incongruity between our practice and theory involved in the practical denial of the right of suffrage to the blacks, is ten thousand fold more deplorable. Such denial introduces a vital element into our governmental system that is fraught with inestimable mischiefs. It is like a mine under a fort. A spark will blow it to atoms. A war of races indeed! If a war of races were desired, a more efficient instigator could not be employed than the President's policy. War is not peace, war is its maintenance; war is its fulfillment.

The permanent peace and safety of our country depend on the practical recognition of the equality of all men before the law. The rights of the blacks are not alone dependent on this; every citizen has a deep, an abiding interest in it. The denial of this principle leads, when carried out to its logical ends, to absolute despotism. That is a false security that makes us whites feel safe, because our rights are fully enjoyed by us. If a portion of the people are debarred from their rights, the principle on which it is done may next be applied to another class or race; and if it can not be gainsaid in the first instance, who shall do so in the second? We are deeply interested in the solution of this problem of equal suffrage, and if the blacks are considered against the doctrine of equal rights, it is a loss sustained by the people in common; while, on the contrary, if it be adopted, it is a triumph of the democratic idea that will bring lasting benefits.

Now, if the foregoing conclusions be sound, what is the duty of the loyal people? To stand by these loyal representatives in Congress. But, it may be replied, the constitution does not warrant their course. The revolting States, the President and Mr. Seward say, are not out of the Union, but in it. And if in they should be represented in Congress. The conclusion is logical enough. But it is suggested that the *true Union, or out of the Union*, fail to represent the idea of their status. The applicability of the terms is denied. A brief explanation will make their true status sufficiently manifest. What constitutes a State? Defined territorial boundaries, wherein a greater or less number of people have organized themselves into a political association, having a legislature, laws, customs, courts, etc. The people are an indispensable element to a State, and their power to exercise the rights of citizens is based on the assumption that they have such rights. Necessarily if there were no people, there could be no State. And necessarily, further, if there were people, whose people, liberty or property could be no State. For instance if South Carolina was inhabited only by women and children, and blacks, and having no white adults within her borders, there would be no voters in South Carolina, and consequently no representatives chosen to the national Legislature.

Now such is the condition of the quondam Southern States. By the treason of the people of that section, they forfeited all their rights. Consequently, a necessary element of a State having been eliminated, those quondam States *cannot to be States*. Hence the necessity for restoration and reconstruction. Restoration of rights to the people of the South by the Congress of the United States, is the first step; and reconstruction by the loyal citizens of the United States, is the second step; and a kind of State restoration, subsequent, of course, to reconstruction, by the citizens by whom it has been restored, is the third step necessary. Then the only exaction Congress can make is that each State shall have a republican form of government. And this necessarily involves, if we would avoid the inharmony elsewhere pointed out as inevitable when our practice and theory are inconsistent, the absolute practical recognition of the equality of all men before the law; or, in other words, that the right of suffrage shall be accorded to the blacks, since they are the only class disfranchised.

I offer these suggestions in the hope that they may show, partially if not fully, that our loyal people occupy not only a tenable, but the only tenable, position, when they demand equal rights for all as a condition precedent to the restoration of the revolting States.

T. W. B.

ROSS TOWNSHIP, FEB. 28, 1866.

AMONG the resolutions offered in the great semi-rebel Andrew Johnson meeting at Nashville, on the 22d, were the following:

"Resolved, That loyalty in its meaning looks not to the past, but to the present and the future;

"Resolved, That any other meaning given to the term loyalty is not warranted, and is an abuse of the term, and generally introduced vile mischievous purposes."

"Resolved, That in restoring Tennessee to her equality of rights and influence in the Union, her citizens are entitled to a full recognition of her just proportion of every kind, so far as practicable, of which it is the policy of our country in the late struggle, to deprive them."

It is thus and issue. There was a time when expressions of this nature could not have been coupled with the name of Andrew Johnson. But this is a progressive and a rapid world.—*Chicago Republican.*

Sale of the Randolph Estate.

The Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, *Herald* says: The lands known as the Randolph estate, a part of which is in this county, and a part in Green county, were sold a couple of weeks since for gardens. The owner of these lands, Randolph, previous to his death, made his will and provided in it that his lands in Fayette and Green counties should be sold by his executor, and the proceeds applied to the purchase and liberation of the Woodson slaves. The slaves, however, as one of the results of the war, have been liberated, at the price of a vast amount of human blood and suffering. How the proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be disposed of now, we do not know. The heirs of Randolph, we have heard it said, were rebels in heart, if not personally engaged in trying to break up the Union.

THERE is a great revival at Oswego, New York, Tioga county. More than three hundred persons have joined the churches. An equal number have been converted at a revival in Corning, in Steuben county.

IN Alabama, whipping and branding have been abolished as legal punishments, and a new punishment is introduced, entitled "hard labor for the country."

A GENTLEMAN in Leeds, England, undertook, lately, for a wager, to eat an uncooked rabbit—fur, skin and all. He succeeded, but immediately died.

A CASE involving the constitutionality of military courts and commissions to try civilians will come up in the Supreme Court on Monday.

THE Lebanon (Tennessee) *Herald* says that the wheat crop has been badly damaged by the cold weather.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNIE EBERLE.

CONTINUED OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE

Young, Gifted, and The Magnificent

HELEN WESTERN,

HELEN WESTERN,

Who will appear in 2 great characters, introducing the most TERRIFIC BROADSWORD COMBAT ever attempted by any FEMALE ON THE STAGE, together with a wild Arab dance.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7th, will be presented the grand military 3 act drama of the

FRENCH SPY;
OR THE
FALL OF ALGIERS.

Henri St. Alme, Hamet, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde De Marte, } HELEN WESTERN.

To conclude with the petite comedy of

MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM HENDERSON.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

MR. AND MISS COULDOCK,

Who will appear this evening in the original domestic drama of the CHIMNEY CORNER. Mr. COULDOCK in his great personation of PETER PROBITY; Miss COULDOCK as GRACE EMERY.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the original domestic drama, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled the

CHIMNEY CORNER

Peter Probity, aged sixty.....Mr. C. W. Couldock.
Grace Emery.....Miss Couldock.
Overture, selected.....Orchestra.

To conclude with the nautical drama of

BEN BOLT.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, CINDERELLA.

THE FAVORITES OF THE METROPOLIS.

MASONIC HALL,
POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, March 13, 14 and 15, 1866.
THE ORIGINAL AND PEERLESS

Wood's Minstrels.

From Wood's Minstrel Hall, 514 Broadway, N. Y. Organized in 1851.

En route for the Metropolis from a visit to Chicago, St. Louis Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., in which cities they received a public welcome unparalleled in the annals of public amusements, will appear in Pittsburgh in three of their attractive entertainments. The united excellence of which, concentrated in this grand centralization of talent the pre-eminence in Minstrelsy, is conceded by the press. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. (mh5:1w) COOL WHITE, Manager.

THE PITTSBURGH
CHORAL UNION
WILL REPEAT, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF

JUDAS MACCABEUS,

AT MASONIC HALL,

Thursday Evening, March 8th,

CONDUCTOR.....G. M. ALEXANDER.
LEADER.....JAMES GILES.
TICKETS.....$1 00

Reserved seats can be secured at H. KLEBER & BRO.'S, Wood street, TUESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, without extra charge. mh3:2td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVAY'S TURKISH
JANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more interesting to the human family than that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, and by putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in any desired position. RETROUVEY'S *Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the humbler of the age. A portion of the taste and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all mineral poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.

K. E. SELLERS & CO.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 5 Marketstreet,
Philadelphia.

dc6:3eod&wT

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, caused for the whole class of diseases originating in Miasmy, Marsh, or Malaria, caused by the Miasmata of intermittent countries.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bones, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become confirmed. This "CURE" expels the poison *from* the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from taking it in any quantity. The system is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Colds and Fever? If it was not for this, its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure as it is to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dollar contains that it is not a good medicine to act upon the system. One bottle contains a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and by all Druggists. mh5:2tawd&w

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT SAWS, CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

Also, all kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Steel furnished. Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention supplied to re-teething, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:y

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS'
PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SMEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, MANILLA SPIKES, COPPER RIVETS, SOLDER, &c. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATES, IRON, &c., &c., &c., constantly on hand. TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special quotes of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Also, SHEET IRON WORK, SUGAR DRIPS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, HALF PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, BOXAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of SAMUEL MILLS'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. dc6:1y

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,
OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to make known to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh1:dly&eT

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON RAILING AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, GRATES, IRON STORE FRONTS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 42 THIRD STREETS, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

☞ Also, particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. an2

GEO. REITER.....W. D. REELS.....J. F. HOLLMAN

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS
REITER & CO.

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL, SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

☞ Office, No. 82 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa. jy22

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MITEN & MILLER'S)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Foundery & Machine Shop,
Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, and STILLS, BOILERS, SHEET AND SHEET IRON WORK.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, or jecting boilers.

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box 78, Boston Post Office.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;
OR, THE MARRIAGE NIGHT.
AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Particularly for those entering the Married State, about the CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE OF PROCREATIVE POWER, in Males and Females, of their own misfortune, and warning against the use of Mercury as a remedy. Sent by mail, in a sealed letter envelope, free of charge, on receipt of a stamp. Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap1:1y

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
No. 20 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Would inform the public and friends that they have taken the above stand, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal to any manufactured in the city. Chairs of every style and description made to order, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

FURNITURE,
AND
CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,
Manufactured and for sale,
Wholesale or Retail.
JAMES W. WOODWELL,
No. 67 & 69 THIRD STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel.

CLAIM AGENTS.

BOUNTIES.—All Discharged Soldiers, who are entitled to the Bounty of $100 from the State of Pennsylvania, by serving

2 Years Service,

And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Government or Local Bounties, are requested to apply at once to

WALTER DAY,
Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Claims,
No. 89 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Postoffice. ja10

Notary Public
Attorney at Law
W. A. & HALL PATTERSON, Real Estate Agents,
No. 84 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Taxes, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Bonds, Notes, Accounts, &c. Refer to Messrs. [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

PRICES MARKED DOWN
ON ALL KINDS OF
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Polish Boots and Gums.

Now is the time to Call and Secure BARGAINS!

J. H. & W. C. BORLAND,
97 *Market Street.*
mh3

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES.
Goods at Less than Cost
AT 92 FEDERAL STREET,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.
Remember, 92 Federal Street.
W. & McCLINTOCK.
mh1

BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS,
New Clothing.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY,
Woolen Goods,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, JACKETS,
Fancy and White Shirts,
BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
Cassimeres, Over-Coatings,
Cloths, Domestic Dry Goods, &c., &c.
Private Sales Day and Evening.
GREAT BARGAINS!
T. A. McClelland's
AUCTION EMPORIUM,
No. 55 and 57 Fifth Street.
fc24

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
WILL COMMENCE ON
Monday, the 15th inst.
AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.

Their entire stock as been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.

Remember the Number,
61 Market Street,
Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.
ja13

SOILED BOOTS.

We have now on hands a lot of MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, somewhat soiled which we will close out

REGARDLESS OF COST.

J. W. Carnahan & Co.,
fe10 No. 63 Market street.

LADIES', GENTS',
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wayne streets.
☞ Prices to suit everybody. an18

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF
U. S. Government Depository,
55 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$200,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF INCREASE TO.....500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

7 3-10 Notes,

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS DONNELLY, N. B. KING,
D. M. SMITH, N. J. RIDGLEY,
JAMES M. BAILEY, JOHN F. HERRON,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
BUTLER WARD Cashier. se18:dly&wRAW

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59
FOURTH STREET.
CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest not withdrawn declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or direct to present the pass books. At this time every depositor will double his interest twice a year.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
William J. Anderson, A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
John G. Backofen, Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Bentnestock, John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman, James Shields,
James McAuley, Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Fennock, Christian Yeager,

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Calvin Adams, Henry J. Lynch,
John A. Bradley, Robert Mackall,
George Black, John Marshall,
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Alonzo J. A. Carrier, James B. D. Meeds,
Charles A. Colton, John B. McFadden,
Wm. Douglas, John Orr,
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Peter H. Hunker, William Vankirk,
Richard Hayes, Wm. P. Weyman,
James D. Kelly, Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja31:d&wF

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS
Bankers,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

INCLUDING
United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 1-20s,
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:1y

THE
PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF INCREASE TO.....2,000,000.

Banking house CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
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ap9:1yd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller

PAINTERS.

JAMES B. LONG.....JOHN LAN
LONG & LANE,
SIGN ARTISTS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.
No. 66 SMITHFIELD St., PITTSBURGH.

Lettering of all kinds executed promptly and in unsurpassed elegance.

Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors and Gilt Signs on glass, made to order and sent to all parts of the country.

Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner.

House Painting done with a regard to durability; harmony of color, and beauty of finish.

Shop on Smithfield street, between Second and Third. ap8:1y

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
North East corner of Third and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen; bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard of apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a deep mine open of a No. 1 quality; very convenient to the Monongahela river at Turner's ferry. This small farm is authorized to sell very low for spot cash.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, hazel oven and a log smoke house; about 150 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is principally in good repair. There is also a good quantity of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold on very accommodating terms.

Also, a Farm of about 150 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small orchard; a good large two-story mill-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, the best farm in Fairview township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 140 acres, mostly cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 25 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $300 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 120 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se22 No. 104 Fourth street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
WILL PURCHASE A
Lot in Pitt Township.
ENQUIRE OF
McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
fe20 Attorneys at Law, 98 Grant street.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE, commonly miles from the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country. It comprises about 8 acres of ground, highly cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening, is studded with shade and bery, and a great variety of the choicest fruits and vines in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water, and about one acre in wood. The improvements consist in part of a neat Brick Cottage of 7 rooms, and wash-house, a large and handsomely built Stable, an out room for man, &c.; a fine large cistern and splendid pump are within a few feet of the kitchen door, and all is under excellent fence. For particulars, price, terms, &c., enquire of
(fe22) E. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna., about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two-story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good-sized cellars; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best of stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fourth street. fe7:tf

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo. The land contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and undoubted WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desirable Dwelling House, situate on Schiller Alley, between Nos. 85 Vesprety street, and No. 86 Liberty street, house is large and neatly finished; with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 1½ acres of ground, enclosed with a good fence. Fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to
ja23 E. McLAIN & CO.

SMALLMAN STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A substantial three-story Brick House, nearly new, eight rooms and attic; a two-story Brick House of seven rooms, large lot of ground 15 feet deep to an alley; grape vines, etc.; in a pleasant location. Possession April 1st. For price and terms apply to
mh5 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 31 Market st.

FOR SALE—5 two-story Frame Dwellings on Fayette street; lot 89 feet 3½ inches by 50 feet to a 16 foot alley. Possession April 1st. Also 3 lots on Watson street, extending back to Forbes street, 20 by 112 feet.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
mh6 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja25:tf

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms, hall, and vestibule, three years built, with lot 42 by 120 feet, situate on Ewalt street, in Lawrenceville, all in complete order. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply at the store and dwelling, corner of C. & M. MAYER, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT next two story Brick Dwelling on Bigelow Avenue; lot 25 by 120; house arranged with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen and four bed rooms; yard neatly fenced and full of choice fruit. Apply to E. McLAIN & CO.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.—That substantially built and centrally located WAREHOUSE, No. 56 Third street, from April 1st. Apply to
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Speaker in Banks and Real Estate,
fe16 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Having associated in WM. C. BORLAND, in the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, the style of the firm will hereafter be J. H. & W. C. BORLAND. The business will be continued at the old stand, 97 Market street.
J. H. BORLAND.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the Forwarding and Commission business, under the name and style of McMASTER, McCAUGHEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALEX. M'KANE.....J. S. ANDER
M'KANE & ANDER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. apl1:y

THOS. POTTER.....JOHN AIKEN.....S. A. SHEPPARD
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 340 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh. ja23:y

CHARLES C. BAISLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 351 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX.
R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally. No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja17:1yd

WILKINS LINHART,
(Successor to Mackeown & Linhart)
Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants No. 351 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe6:1y

R. H. JACK,
GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND,
an6:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

W. CULP.....OTIS SHEPARD
CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, No. 97 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling order for Merchandise generally. oc6:1y

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 13 and 14 Second street, Pittsburgh.

WM. P. BECK.....THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy16

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally. Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

D. REITER.....A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 218 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 86 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on Consignments.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se12:1y

GEORGE S. READ.....GEORGE METZGAR.
READ & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 240 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap3:1y

PETER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe23:y

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse on Wayne and Penn streets. no17:1 y

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manuf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all Kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, &c., &c.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with fidelity for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. O. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1866.

Gold is reported a little steadier in New York to-day, though without material change, being quoted at 132⅝, which is a slight advance, as compared with yesterday.

—No additional depositories were designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the week ending March 3, 1866. One national bank at Memphis, Tenn., same and capital unknown, was authorized during the week. Total number of national banks authorized to date, 1636. National bank circulation issued during the week ending March 3, 1866, $1,338,880. Total amount of currency issued to date, $258,622,700.

—The income of the Government from internal revenue, thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing in the middle of last year, has been something over two hundred millions of dollars, which, if kept up at the same rate, will make the aggregate of the year's receipts from internal taxation alone three hundred and twenty-five millions, and that would be one hundred and thirteen millions more than the internal revenue in the previous fiscal year, and nearly three times as much as that of the year which ended with June 30, 1864. The most reliable estimates of the customs-revenue through all the ports of the country place the aggregate at one hundred and eighty millions in gold for the whole of the current fiscal year. This would make the total income of the National Treasury from internal revenue, and from duties on imports, for the year ending next June, about five hundred and seventy millions of dollars in currency, which is over two hundred millions more than the estimated disbursements of the Government, and this excess over interest and expenses could be applied to the partial reduction of the public indebtedness. The financial situation and prospects are certainly encouraging. The industry of the whole country will soon be employed as it was before the war, and the sections that have unhappily been impoverished will be able to contribute their proportion towards removing the existing burdens incurred to avoid still greater evils. After the funding process is accomplished, and bonds issued and placed away that only the periodical interest on them will have to be met (until the new bonds mature), the pressure of the public debt will be much diminished, and the debt itself can be gradually reduced. The official calculation is that with the aid of a judiciously-established and sinking fund the entire debt of the nation can be paid off in a period of thirty years.

—It is not generally known that the first issue of United States demand notes are redeemable in gold by the department. Arguing that as these notes are receivable for customs, and consequently as valuable in such transactions as gold, the United States Treasurer has been accepting them on deposit and redeeming them as gold. There are $325,345,75 in this currency in circulation, of which amount $15,345,75 are in the possession of assistant treasurers.

—The following stocks were sold at McClelland's Auction House yesterday afternoon:

94 Shares Exchange National Bank Stock at.....98.37½
45 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, at.....80.75
11 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, at.....91.
13 " " " " 98.62½
8 " " " " 98.75

Stock and Real Estate sales every Thursday afternoon.

—Sale of Stocks Tuesday evening, March 6th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

National Bank of Commerce.....$108.00
National Refining and Storing Co.....2.00

—A paragraph is on its rounds of the press to the effect that "since the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 30th of October last, he has reduced the aggregate amount of the public debt $29,000,000, and has paid $20,000,000 of currency interest on 7-30 bonds, and $30,000,000 coin interest on six-bearing bonds, making an aggregate of currency and coin interest of $50,000,000." This, to say the least, hardly presents the facts of the case, as the reduction in the debt is not calculated to mislead. On the 31st of October, 1865, the amount of outstanding obligations was $2,846,032,314.49; while on the 1st inst., the legal exclusive of gold certificates, was $2,815,-241,359; showing an increase in outstanding obligations of $5,916,956. The result arrived at in the paragraph quoted is obtained by deducting from the total debt at each period the amount of cash held in the Treasury. This is not an entirely satisfactory mode of reaching the result as the amount of cash held as money in the Treasury is chiefly available for the liquidation of the liabilities other than those included in the debt statement. On comparison of the debt on the 1st inst., $2,815,241,359, with the debt on the 31st of August last, $2,865-907,893, a period of six months, we find that the actual decrease, exclusive of gold certificates, is $50,666,267—a little over five millions per month, and is certainly more satisfactory than was hoped for at the beginning of the semi-annual period covered in the comparison.—*Phila. Ledger.*

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 6, 1866. {

CATTLE—There was again a meagre supply of cattle on sale this week, but with a demand restricted almost entirely to supplying the wants of the retail trade, the market ruled a little weak, though prices, as compared with last week, have undergone no material change. The demand for shipment was unusually light and the sales for that purpose did not exceed fifty head, and with about nine hundred head on sale, about seven hundred changed hands, the balance being left over for next week's market. Prime fat retailing cattle, such as our best butchers are in the habit of buying, sold at from 7 to 7½ cents, gross, while common and medium grades cannot be quoted above 5½@6¼. "Scalawags," of which the supply, as always is the case, was considerably in excess of the demand, sold at from 4½@5.

SHEEP—Supply light, and with a moderate retail demand, the market ruled a shade firmer, and prime to mutton sheep sold at a slight advance. We now quote first quality at 6 to 6½ gross, and medium ditto at 5@5¼.

HOGS—Dull but without quotable change. In a retail way, we continue to quote at 9½ to 10½ gross, for fair to good averages—the small bunch of 28 head, wholesaled at 9½ by Keerl & Co., being the highest arrivals of these yards continue very light, but the supply is, nevertheless, considerably in excess of the demand.

SALES OF CATTLE.

Bain & Co. retailed 25 head of mixed cattle at 6¼@7¼, and wholesaled 23 head of prime Illinois steers to Carr & McAllister, averaging 1,300 at 7c, who afterwards retailed them at various prices.

John Kerwin retailed 31 head at from 6½ to 7¼, and sold 16 heavy cattle at 6¾ gross, delivered in Philadelphia. Morgan & Mahoney retailed 44 at 5½@7¼.

Lafferty & Gilson retailed 18 head of scalawags 700 lbs. each, at 4@5¾, and 16 fairish cattle at 6@6¾.

Eddy sold 15 head of fairish to cattle to Stewart. Greenwald & Kahn, averaging about 1,000 at 6¾ gross.

Klemen wholesaled 32 head of fairish cattle to Keerwin, averaging 1,000, at about 6. Crawford retailed 28 common Irish stock at 4@5¾. Vernay retailed 40 at 5@6¾.

Marrick & Dond retailed 65 head of mixed cattle at 5½@7¼. Greenwall & Kahn 20 head at 6@7¼, Bros. 33 at 5@7¼.

Rothschilds & Byers retailed 19 head at 5½@6¾; Rothschilds & Robert 26 head at 6@7. Marks & Trauman 25 at 4½@7¼; Crouse & Mans 63 head at 5½@7¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 6, 1866. {

CRUDE—The market for Crude continues weak and unsettled, and some holders, in order to effect sales, seem disposed to make concessions. We can report a sale of 600 bbls. in bulk, (43 gravity) at 16c, net, to the seller, and we also heard of a small sale at 17. The arrivals although fair, are not as large as was generally anticipated, and a telegram from Oil City to-day reports the weather cold, and the river full of heavy floating ice, which will, of course, have a tendency to retard navigation. The advices from the east continue very unfavorable, the receipts being reported large, and the demand, for immediate delivery, limited.

REFINED—The transaction in bonded oil continue very light, and the market is dull and unsettled, although there is considerable inquiry for future delivery. We have but one sale to report, 300 bbls for April delivery, in Philadelphia, on private terms. Our refiners are as persistent as ever in their refusals to sell at the figures now being offered, both for present and future delivery, preferring rather to hold their oil until the market improves, and better prices can be realized. Free Oil is dull and entirely nominal at 37@38 for prime city brands.

NAPHTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is nothing doing in either of these articles, and in the absence of *bona fide* sales, we omit quotations.

ARRIVALS—The arri vals of crude by the Allegheny river since our last report, were as follows:

Fletcher & Bro.....	300	Jas. Wilkins.....	320
Levi Wade.....	450	Brewer & Burke.....	454
Total.....			6063

PETROLEUM.

The receipts of Petroleum at New York for the two months, from January 1, 1866, are compared with the receipts during the same time in 1864 and 1865, as follows:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Barrels.....	108,594	54,807	186,382

Showing an increase of 53,787 barrels over 1865, and 128,212 barrels over 1864. The stock on hand in New York, on Monday, to put down at 42,564 bbls crude; 15,704 bbls refined, and 120 bbls Naptha.

MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 6, 1866. {

The general produce markets have undergone no material change one way or the other, and with a very limited demand for all of the leading commodities, we have but few round lots operations to report.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull but unchanged—sale of 1 car good Ohio Red at $1.90. Oats very dull but unchanged; sale of 1 car on track, at 41; and small sales from store at the usual advance. Corn is also, exceedingly dull—Sale of 2 cars Shelled at 80. Barley nominal at 75 for Spring, and 90 for Fall. Rye is still quoted at 75.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Regular sales from store at 8¾@9¼ for Spring Wheat; $9¼@9½ for half Spring and half Winter, and $10¼@10½ for all Winter. Rye Flour is dull—small sales at $6¼@6¾ per bbl. Nothing doing in Buckwheat.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull but unchanged at 14½@15¾ for Shoulders; 17@17½ for Sides, and 20@20½ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull and nominal at 18½@19 for prime kettle rendered. Mess Pork is dull and nominal at $33. No movement in Bulk Meats

SEEDS—Clover seed is dull and neglected, with a supply largely in excess of the demand—sales of 11 sacks reported at $5¼ per bushel. Flax seed is in demand and sells readily at $2.75@2.80. Timothy Seed is selling in small lots at $3@4.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand and steady but unchanged; sales of good to prime Roll reported at 25@28.

EGGS—Very dull and irregular—sales of fresh packed reported at 25@28.

CHEESE—Is steady, with sales of prime Goshen at 24@25, and common Ohio at 20@21.

POTATOES—Steady, with regular sales from store at $1,15@1,20 per bush, and $3½@3¾ per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples selling at 13@15c, and Peaches at 15@16c for quarters, and 20@22c for halves—pared, 30 to 32.

GREEN APPLES—Are selling at from $7 to $8 per bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Sale of 42 bales, on wharf, at $18 per ton.

HOMINY—Is selling at 3c to the trade, and 3¼@3½c, in small lots.

BEANS—Steady, with regular sales from store at $1,75@2 per bush.

OIL—There is a continued fair jobbing demand for No. 1 Lard, and we can report regular sales at $1,85@1,90 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet but steady at $2,50 to $3 per bbl, as to quality.

ASHES—Sales of common Soda Ash at 10, and Pearl Ash at 13—stock light.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of common at $14@15 per bbl, and cultivated at $20@22.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—During the early part of the week the market for coffee was very quiet, but within the last two or three days there has been more inquiry for it, and we notice sales of 1000 bags Rio ex-"Cricket," at 15¾ gold in bond, 300 bags Rio in lots at from 16¼@16¾ gold, and 500 bags Laguayra at 21c, gold. The market is quite firm in tone, especially for prime grades Rio, which are scarce. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Rio at 16@19¼c, gold, for common to fair; 20¼@21c for fair good to prime; 21¾@21¾c, gold, for choice; Laguayra at 21@23½c, gold, and Java at 28@28½c, gold. The stock to-day in first and second hands is about 12,500 bags.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,34¼ for No. 1. Corn quiet at 58½c for rejected. Oats dull at 31c for No. 2, and 34c for No. 1. Rye, 52c. Whisky, $2,34. Mess Pork dull at $33. Bulk Sides, 13½c. Shoulders, 10¼@10½c. Lard weak at 17¼@17½c. Petroleum, 39@39c. Hides, 8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 6.—At the last Stock Board the prices were hardly sustained. Erie, New York Central, Rock Island and Michigan Southern, are being monopolized for the rise, but buyers find different work in view of the continued decrease in earnings and the buyers interest. The following were the closing prices at 4.30 P.M: New York Central, 101; Erie, 85; Hudson River, 100½; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Southern, 71; Pittsburgh, 76¾; Rock Island, 100¾; North Western, 25¾; do preferred, 58¾; Fort Wayne, 89¾.

MONEY.

The Money Market was easier towards the close of last week, and the supply of capital is evidently increasing. The general rate for call loans remains at 7 per cent., although there is more doing at 6 per cent. Commercial paper is discounted more freely, and names are scanned very closely. Gold paper from 8¼@10 per cent.

Gold has been steady throughout the day, closing at 1,32.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Commercial's* money article contains the following:

The money market exhibits rather more ease. The proportion of loans at six per cent. is large. The prevailing rate on ordinary collaterals is seven per cent. The banks are discounting freely at seven per cent. on call, and show more disposition to buy. Business paper discounts are a shade lower, owing to the freer operations of the banks, and a larger amount of paper is taken at seven per cent. Good at 8@9 per cent.; other grades 10@15 per cent.

The stock market exhibits more activity. Prices are irregular, but on the whole firmer. Governments continue firm; 7-30's more in demand in consequence of the decline of gold, which appreciates the value of interest.

Charles A. Russell was yesterday chosen President of the National Bank of Commerce, vice Jno. A. Stevens, resigned.

The gold market is still weak and the price to-day has fluctuated between 132¾@133¼. Foreign Exchange is moderately active. Produce bills are still very scarce, the supply being very much confined to a few leading names. Cotton bills are quoted at 107@108.

The *Evening Post* says that the spring trade in this city has been dull and flat in several years before. The occasion of it is the uncertainty felt by all classes of business men in regard to the future. There is a prevailing impression that the present standard of prices are to some extent fictitious, and that not much business except that which brings quick returns can be safely done. Buyers of every class refrain from purchasing in belief that the chances of market are all in their favor, and the tendency downward. There is now very little of any trade with the interior of Canada. Merchants are not prepared to give much credit, but buyers offering cash can make extremely good bargains. The stock of dry goods is not generally heavy in any of their departments. Cotton goods comparatively scarce. The *Post* attributes one cause of the dullness of trade to the failure of the western wheat crop, and says that the depression extends to all kinds of business, and does not affect that which depends on the seasons very much more than any other trade.

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods market is dull and inactive. There is a surplus of imported goods, and they must sell much lower. There is an abundant supply of domestic goods. Buyers still claim that they should go lower. Buyers of goods are very independent at this season, and make almost unreasonable assertions of holders. Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 29½c; E, 28c; Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 1 inch, 38c; Lonsdale, 36; Hartford No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 33c. Prints—Sprague's, 32c; Richmond, 31c; Lancaster, 30c; American, 30c; Allen, 29c; Delaines, 35c; Pacific, 25c; Cambrics—Washington, 30c; Portland, 25c; Silesias—Lindsay, 32c; Indian Orchard, 30c. Ticks—York, 38 inch, 28½c; do 30 inch, 26½c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 27½; do B 23, 23c. Denims—Pearl River, 30c; Brown's, 30c. Hoop Skirts—1 A 1., 11¼ inch tapes, 70 to 80 Hoops, 68 to 72c; 3 inch do, 98 to 72c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 48@49c for Middling. Flour 10c lower for common grades, other grades steady. Wheat is steady at $1,32@1,34 for Chicago Spring, $1,90@2,30 common to good Shipping Brands Extra R. I. O., and $2,40@3 for Trade Brands. Corn is steady and unchanged. Oats 1c lower; dull and declining for common and inferior, while strictly prime parcels are scarce and 1c better; $1,17@1,17½ for Chicago new No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,18@1,18½ for Superior, do, $1,06, old Milwaukee Club. Corn dull and declining at 72@73c for unsound, 77@78c, sound mixed Western, and 80@81c for sound yellow. Rye 2c per bu lower for inferior white Southern. Oats dull and heavy at 35@36c for unsound Western, and 38@40c for sound do. Coffee steady; Rio, 17½c. Sugar quiet and steady; Muscovado, 12½@13c for fair. Molasses quiet; Demarara, 43½@45c. Petroleum dull at 32c for Crude; Refined, in bond, 60@61c. Pork lower at $32,50@33 for old mess, and $33,50@34 for new do; new prime, $28,50@29 for old do, and $30,50@31 for new do. Beef quiet at 500 barrels of New Mess for March, April and May, seller's option, at $20; 200 barrels of mixed at private terms; prices unchanged. Beef Hams quiet at 40@45c. Cut Meats steady at 11@12c for Shoulders, and 16@17½c for Hams. Dressed Hogs heavy, at 12½@13c for City. Bacon dull and lower at 14½@15c for Prime Cut, and 15¾@16c for Short Ribbed. Lard heavy at 16@18¼c. Butter quiet at 35@36c for Ohio, and 46@50c for State. Cheese steady at 16@20c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The current prices for the week, at all the cattle markets are as follows: Beef Cattle—First quality, per head, $19,00@20,00; Fair to Good, $14,00@18,00; Common, $12,00@13,00; Inferior, $11,00@12,00. Cows and Calves—Extra quality, per head, $100@125; First quality, $80@90; Ordinary, $60@70; Common, $45@50; Inferior, $30@40. Veal Calves—Extra quality, per pound, 16@16c; Ordinary, 14c; 12c for Common, and 10@11½c for Inferior. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, per head, $16,00@18,00; Prime, $14,00@15,00; Ordinary, $12,00@13,00; Common, $8,00@9,00; Inferior, $7,00@8,00. Sheep—Extra quality, per pound, 11@11½c; Prime quality, 10½@11c; Fair to Good, 9½@10c; Common, 8½@9c; Inferior, 7½@8c. Lambs—Extra quality, per pound, 12@12½c; Prime quality, 11@11½c; Fair to Good, 10½@11c; Common, 9½@10c; Inferior, 8½@9c. Hogs—Extra quality, per pound, 12@12½c; Prime quality, 11½@12c; Fair to Good, 11@11½c; Common, 10½@11c; Inferior, 10@10½c. Calves—First quality, per pound, 14@15c; Ordinary, 12c; 10c for Common, and 8@9c for Inferior. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, per head, $16,00@18,00; Prime, $14,00@15,00; Ordinary, $12,00@13,00; Common, $8,00@9,00; Inferior, $7,00@8,00. Hogs—Extra quality, per pound, 12@12½c; Prime quality, 11½@12c; Fair to Good, 11@11½c; Common, 10½@11c; Inferior, 10@10½c. Calves—First quality, per pound, 14@15c; Ordinary, 12c; 10c for Common, and 8@9c for Inferior. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, per head, $16,00@18,00; Prime, $14,00@15,00; Ordinary, $12,00@13,00; Common, $8,00@9,00; Inferior, $7,00@8,00. Hogs—Extra quality, per pound, 12@12½c; Prime quality, 11½@12c; Fair to Good, 11@11½c; Common, 10½@11c; Inferior, 10@10½c. Calves—First quality, per pound, 14@15c; Ordinary, 12c; 10c for Common, and 8@9c for Inferior. Sheep and Lambs, 14,000; Swine, 4,000. Total last week, Beeves, 3,800; Cows, 60; Veal Calves, 420; Sheep and Lambs, 15,500; Swine, 5,113.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Money steady at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling quiet at 109¾@110¾. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 132¾, advancing to 133¼, and declining to 132¾, advancing to 133¼, and closing at 132¾@133. Government stocks steady. Freights to Liverpool dull. Stocks strong; Erie, 85; Reading, 97¾; do, 96 scarce; Michigan Southern, 71; Illinois Central, 96; Cumberland Coal, 45; New York Central, 101¼; Hudson River, 100¾; Michigan Southern, 71; North Western, 25¾; do preferred, 58¾; Fort Wayne, 89¾; Rock Island, 100¾.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour dull. Wheat moderately active at $1,34 for No. 1, closing at $1,34. Corn dull and declined 1c. Oats dull. Barley unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Mess Pork, $33,00@33,25. Lard quiet at 17¼@17¾c. Bulk Meats dull and declined nearly ½c. Whisky dull and declined 2c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 barrels; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum very unsettled at 36@36c for Crude, 42½@44c for Refined in bond, and 45@46c for do free. Provisions have a declining tendency; Mess Pork, $33,00@34,00. Lard, 18¼@18c. Flour very dull at $6,50@6,75 for Superfine, and $7,00@7,25 for Extra. Wheat—Good Red, $1,85. Corn is also declining tendency at 72c for Yellow. Whisky very dull at $2,32½@2,33. Stocks heavy; Pennsylvania State, 73¾; Reading, 48,15⅝; Penn Sylvania Railroad, 58. Gold, 132¾.

Oil and Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Oil and Mining Stocks were active and firmer; Bennehoff Run opened at 15,25 and sold up to 16,00; Brooklyn, 7,50; Palmer, 4,85; Pithole Creek weaker at 6,50; Oil Creek, 5,00; Excelsior, 140; Benton Gold, 1,35; Grinnell, 18,00; Hope, 4,25; Quartz Hill, 4,25.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO, R. R. March 6.—82 hides, W A B Clark; 15 cars wheat J S Liggett & co; 59 bbls oil, A Wallace; 1 car metal, Nimick & co; 220 pigs lead, J B Lyon; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Laing; 120 do do, Watt & Wilson; 40 bbls sorghum, L H Voigt & co; 130 pkgs fish, J Conner; 200 bgs barley, D Wallace; 200 do do, Graff & Reiter; 300 bbls potatoes, J F Long; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 250 bbls flour Shomaker & Laing; 200 pigs lead, J B Canfield; 14 sks seed, 1 cask tallow, 1 bbl eggs, Graff & Reiter; 200 bgs mill feed, J Glenn; 2 pkgs butter 1 do eggs, H Long; 1 bbl eggs, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 car metal, Bryan & Caughey.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Feb. 6.—14 pkgs leather, Bell & Baird; 1 bbl oil, McClaren & McKennan; 20 bbls barytes, Schoonmaker & Son; 104 bbls flour, Shomaker & Laing; 1 car mill feed, H Rea jr; 39 bdls handles, Jones & Nimick; 3 cars potatoes, T C Jenkins; 4 cars lumber, Aubrey, Cromlow & Coon; 15 pkgs butter, A G Lesh; 2 cases gum, Reymer & Reiter; 25 cases matches, Shomaker & Laing; 44 bdls spokes, Day & Hayden; 10 pkgs tobacco, J R Thompson; 35 pkgs fish, E H Myers & co; 5 cars lumber, Geo Ruff; 1 bbl eggs, H Robison & co; 27 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 7 kegs lard, Wm Williams.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R'R. March 6.—65 pkgs fish, Wm Haslage; 20 do do, H Riddle; 10 do do, John Dunlevy; 30 do do, QU Balsley; 15 do do, Seibert & Morgan; 2 cars lumber, P Schmidt, 964 pcs bulk meat, J P Hanna & co; 30 pkgs fish; Kirkpatrick & Bro; 50 do do, John Floyd & co; 12 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 bbls onions, 3 bbls apples, J E Beebe & co; 17 bgs barley, Meanor & Harper; 30 empty bbls, D B Moore.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 6.—25 oil bbls, R Carson & co; 220 bgs barley, C Eberhard; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, B Patterson; 262 bgs mill feed, Voeghtly & Kopp; 3 bbls flaxseed, W B Moore; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 4 do do, Gilmore, Simpson & co; 1 do do, Noble & Angel; 10 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 1 bbl whisky, T C Reddick.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

LOUISVILLE—PER DELAWARE.—3 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 7 bags feathers, Kirkpatrick & Bro; 6 do do, Jos Craig; 30 hhds tobacco, 1 bx do, W & D Rinehart; 25 bbls whisky, 50 do do flour, 3 do do dry apples, 13 bdls cotton, 1 do bagging, Clark & co; 13 pkgs steel, Hussey Wells & co; 25 bbls liquor, Isaac Stern; 40 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & co; 33 hhds bacon, Shomaker & Laing; 27 pkgs furniture, Lemon & Weise; 1 bx books, B L Fahnestock & co; 3 half bbls varnish, 1 bbl do, Jos Meyer & Son; 1 do do, J Scott; 10 bxs tobacco, S Dilworth & co; 20 do do, 13 kgs mustard, C W Werbitz; 2 do medicine, J Henderson & Bro; 1 do do, Geo A Kelly; 3 do do, Whitmore & Bro; 95 bbls spirits, F E Smith; 1 do do hams, Lippincott & Bakewell; 20 bbls molasses, E H Myers & co; 15 hhds hams, Wm McElroy; 100 tcrs lard, F Sellers & co; 14 pkgs groceries, Capt. J L Rhoads.

COLUMBIA.—8 pkgs furniture Lemon & Weise; 15 do tobacco, R Balzell & co; 30 tons metal 1063 blooms, Nimick & co; 10 tons metal, S Reynolds; 4 do do, Peacock & co; 96 bbls fire clay, H H Collins; 54 do do, T Coffin; 35 bbls oil, Penna R R Co; 36 pkgs machinery, Porter, Miller & co; 45 tons metal, C Knapp; 10 hhds tobacco, no consignee.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Columbia.....	Porter.....	St. Louis.
Delaware.....	Harton.....	Cincinnati.
Viola.....	Thompson.....	Wheeling.
Echo.....	Gordon.....	Oil City.

DEPARTURES.

Emma Graham	Stull.....	Zanesville.
Armenia.....	McCallum.....	New Orleans.
Leni Leoti.....	Hamilton.....	Parkersburg.
Viola.....	Gordon.....	Oil City.
Peerless.....	Russell.....	Oil City.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Forest City.....	Gordon.....	Parkersburg
Robt. Moore.....	Marattta.....	Cincinnati.
Emma No. 3.....	Marattta.....	St. Louis.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with about eight feet in the channel by the pier marks last evening. The weather continues clear and cold but very favorable for out door operations. Private telegrams from Oil City yesterday reported the Allegheny falling rapidly at that point, full of heavy floating ice, and weather very cold.

The following dispatches were received at the Board of Trade to-day:

CINCINNATI, March 6.—River has fallen two feet during the last 24 hours, and is still falling slowly. The Revenue left for Pittsburgh last night, with a fair trip. Yorktown arrived today at Memphis, with a splendid trip, and full of passengers. Weather clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—River falling, with 8 feet 6 inches in the canal by mark. Weather cloudy. Silver Cloud departed for Pittsburgh yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—10 a. m.—River rising, with 14 feet hence to Cairo. Weather mild—snowing.

The Columbia, from St. Louis, arrived on Monday night, and the Delaware from Louisville got in yesterday, both having good trips. The Forest City from Parkersburg was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Armenia cleared for New Orleans last evening, with a splendid freight trip, and quite a number of passengers.

The Robt. Moore did not get off for Cincinnati and Louisville last evening as expected, being unable to complete her cargo, but she will leave to-day without fail.

The new and elegant passenger packet Emma No. 3, Capt. J. H. Maratta, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will leave this afternoon without fail. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Our old friend Eakin has charge of the office.

The Camelia, Capt. Lytle, is announced for Nashville, and all intermediate points forthwith, and the America, Capt. Golding, is next on the list for New Orleans.

The neat and commodious Kate Robinson, Capt. Robt. Robinson, is next on the list for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will get off tomorrow or next day.

The Forest City, Capt. John Gordon, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving at 11 a. m.

The Importer, is loading at St. Louis for Pittsburgh, and the Revenue and Financier were loading at Cincinnati, for this city, on Monday.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) twice a week. The INMAN LINE, sailing

EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY WEDNESDAY,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France.

App the company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDRIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL GROCERIES.

200 bbls. No. 1 Shore Mackerel:
400 halves do do do
400 quarters do do do
400 kits do do do
50 bbls. No. 2 large do
50 halves do do do
50 bbls. No. 2 medium do
150 halves No. 1 Lake Herring;
50 do White Fish;
100 bags prime Rio Coffee;
10 bbls. do Porto Rico Sugar;
25 do do fair to prime Cuba Sugar;
100 bbls. Refined Sugars, assorted;
75 do N. O. Plantation Molasses;
50 do Syrup do
50 do Cuba do
50 do Syrups, assorted brands;
200 dozen Corn Brooms;
200 bbls. No. 1 Salt,

With a good assortment of all other goods in our line, for sale low by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROTHERS,
Corner Water and Smithfield sts.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE:—140 bbls. Flint Hominy, 20 bbls. Pearl Hominy; 100 bbls. Dried Peaches, halves; 30 do do, quarters; 15 do do, barrel; 25 do do berries, pits in; 12 do do, pits out; 20 do do Blackberries; 10 do do Huckleberries; 10 do do French Currants; 25 do York State Dried Apples; 10 do Ohio do; 10 do old do; 20 do Assorted Dried Fruits; 200 do do Timothy Seed; 50 do Country Lard; 18 do do do do Tallow; 50 kegs do do; 15 bbls Rye; 50 do Timothy Seed; 20 boxes Factory Cheese; 10 do Western Reserve do; 20 do English Dairy do; 20 bbls. Shellbark Hickory Nuts; 10 do Small Red Beans; 20 half bbls. Pickled Pigs' Feet; 10 do Cranberries; 30 do Cider; 10 boxes German Soap; 25 bbls. Fresh Eggs; 10 do Irish Potatoes; 10 do do Western Onions; 20 do Sorghum Molasses; 3 do prime Apple Butter; 20 do Mixed Beans; 10 do Chequers; 10 bbls. Wal nuts and Pine Shelled Honey. For sale by

L. H. VOIGT.

PRODUCE ON CONSIGNMENT.

Prime Dried Pared Peaches;
Prime Dried Halves and Quarter Peaches;
Prime Dried Apples and Cherries;
Green Apples and Peaches;
Green Apples and Peach Sauce;
Rose, Early Rose and Yellow Potatoes;
Cheese and Pickles,
Cranberries, Peaches, cheap;
Corn Meal and Pearl Barley;
Onions, Onions and Beets.

All of which is offered for sale for cash at lowest rates, by

GRAFF & REITER,
No. 214 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.

100 bbls.	Extra Family Flour;
50 "	do do
50 "	Red Hominy;
50 "	prime White Beans;
50 "	Dried Green Apples;
50 "	Peachblow Potatoes;
75 "	Sorghum Molasses;
75 "	Dried Apples;
25 "	do Peaches;
5 "	fresh Butter;

For sale by

ROBERTS & ARMSTRONG,
Corner of Market and First streets.

CONSIGNMENTS.

20 boxes Mimma Oranges;
do do Lemons;
200 box. cans Fresh Peaches;
75 bush. Dried Peaches, halves;
75 bush. Dried Peaches, quarters;
100 bbls. Irish Potatoes;
100 do Dried Green Apples;
50 do Onions.

To arrive and expected at the Liberty street depot.

FOSTER & SHEPARD.

STRAWBERRIES—10 bbls. Scrap Iron, 25 pieces do, 2 bags and 4 bales Rags, 2 bales Old Bagging, 2 bales Wool, 4 packages Old Rope, 1 bbl Feathers, 1 bbl Pocket Pieces, 1 bale Cotton. Received from steamer America. For sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SUNDRIES.

20 boxes Tobacco;
50 kegs Assorted Pearls;
Just received and for sale by

A. A. & J. H. HUSTON,
Corner Wood and Fifth sts.

COTTON—16 bales now landing from steamer Robt. Moore. For sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express.....	3:30 a m	Mail.....	1:30 a m
Allegheny Accom'n	7:15 a m	Fast Line.....	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:00 a m	Day Express.....	7:35 a m
Mail.....	11:40 a m	Fast Penn Accom..	7:35 a m
Fall's Express...	2:35 p m	2d Wall Accom...	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n..	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom...	10:05 a m
Fast Line.....	10:00 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail..	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom..	6:30 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1:30 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	1st Wall Accom...	1:30 p m
Mail " "	8:05 p m	Phil's Express..	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	12:30 p m	2d Penn Accom..	6:55 p m
2d " "	2:00 p m	Altoona Accom..	
		& Emigt Train..	01:40 p m

The church train' eaves Wals' Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	3:30 a m	Fast Line.....	1:20 a m
Mail.....	8:00 a m	Mail.....	1:35 p m
Express.....	2:20 p m	Express.....	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation ..	p m	Steubenville Accommodation..	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express.....	a m	Express.....	2:05 a m
Express.....	1:55 p m	Express.....	9:12 p m
Express.....	2:55 p m	Express.....	9:12 p m
Mail.....	7:15 a m	Mail.....	6:15 p m
Wheeling Exp's	4:30 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.. Rochester, 8:10 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Leasaway, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	